

Logan Circle
(Logan Circle Area Survey)
(Iowa Circle)
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS No. DC-339

HABS
DC,
WASH,
464-

PHOTOGRAPHS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

HABS
DC,
WASH,
464-

Logan Circle
(Logan Circle Area Survey)
(Iowa Circle)
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS No. DC-339

Ronald Comedy, Photographer, December 1970.

- DC-339-1 VIEW OF CIRCLE, LOOKING NORTH FROM ELEVATED CAMERA STATION.
- DC-339-2 VIEW OF CIRCLE FROM WEST SIDE WITH MODERN LANDSCAPE FEATURES IN FOREGROUND.
- DC-339-3 BASE OF LOGAN STATUE.
- DC-339-4 11-14 LOGAN CIRCLE AND SIDE OF 1500 THIRTEENTH STREET NW.
- DC-339-5 DETAIL OF ENTRANCE OF 14 LOGAN CIRCLE WITH SIDE BAY OF 1500 THIRTEENTH STREET NW ON RIGHT.

Photographs of line drawings by Turner Associates and Nicholas Satterlee Associates, Washington, DC, 1973.

- DC-339-6 4-9 LOGAN CIRCLE, COMPOSITE DRAWING.
- DC-339-7 11-14 LOGAN CIRCLE, COMPOSITE DRAWING.

Photographs of photographs in possession of Turner Associates and Nicholas Satterlee Associates, Washington, DC, 1973.

- DC-339-8 COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH OF 4-9 LOGAN CIRCLE.
- DC-339-9 COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH OF 11-14 LOGAN CIRCLE.

Address to:

LOGAN CIRCLE

(Reservation Nos. 152, 153, 154, 163, 164)

(Iowa Circle)

Intersection of Rhode Island Avenue

at 13th and P street, NW

Washington

District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-339

HABS

DC

WASH

464-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey

National Park Service

Department of the Interior

P.O. Box 37127

Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

LOGAN CIRCLE
(Reservation Nos. 152, 153, 154, 163, and 164)
(Iowa Circle)
Intersection of Rhode Island avenues
at 13th and P streets, NW
Washington
District of Columbia

HABS NO. DC-339

HABS
DE
WASH
4/64-

Addendum To:
Logan Circle Area Survey

Aerial Photographs by HABS Photographer Jack Boucher, 1992;
pedestrian views by John McWilliams, 1992.

¹⁰
DC-339-14 AERIAL VIEW OF LOGAN CIRCLE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

¹¹
DC-339-15 AERIAL VIEW OF LOGAN CIRCLE, LOOKING EAST

¹²
DC-339-16 VIEW OF LOGAN CIRCLE LOOKING NORTHEAST

¹³
DC-339-17 VIEW OF GEN. LOGAN STATUE LOOKING SOUTHWEST WITH VISTA AS
TO THE GEN. THOMAS STATUE DOWN VERMONT AVENUE AND THE
GEN. SCOTT STATUE DOWN RHODE ISLAND AVENUE IN THE
BACKGROUND

¹⁴
DC-339-18 RESERVATION NO. 154, LOOKING NORTHEAST

¹⁵
DC-339-19 RESERVATION NO. 164, LOOKING NORTH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
LOGAN CIRCLE
(Reservation Numbers 152, 153, 154, 163, and 164)
(Iowa Circle)

HABS
DC
WASH
464-

HABS No. DC-339

An addendum to
Logan Circle Area Survey

Location: Intersection of Rhode Island and Vermont avenues at 13th and P streets, NW.

Owner/Manager: U. S government; Reservation Nos. 153, 154, and 163 are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, National Capital Region; Reservation Nos. 152 and 164 are under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

Use: Sitting parks, monument site, private yards.

Significance: Included as open space on both the L'Enfant and Ellicott plans, this intersection, comprised of a large circular reservation flanked by four smaller ones, has featured landscaped park land since its first improvement in 1872. The residential neighborhood that developed around the circle in the last quarter of the nineteenth century has remained largely intact and is included in the National Register of Historic Places as the Logan Circle Historic District. The statue in the center is also on the National Register as an example of Washington's Civil War statuary.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of plan: 1791, L'Enfant Plan; 1792, Ellicott Plan.
2. Original and subsequent owners: The land where the circle was planned fell within a tract of land known as Jamaica that was patented to John Peerce in 1687. In 1791, when the original proprietors donated the portions of their land that fell within the planned avenues, John Waring owned the part of the tract where these reservations are now located.¹
3. First improvement: In 1872 the circle was graded and planted, walks were laid and gas lamps and an ornamental fountain were erected.
4. Alterations and additions:

1891:	Circle remodeled.
1901:	Maj. Gen. John A. Logan Statue erected in circle.
1904:	Frame watchman's lodge moved from White House Grounds to Reservation No. 154.
1922:	Gas lamps in circle converted to electricity.

¹ McNeil, 42, 50.

- 1933: Perimeter sidewalk around circle eliminated for Rhode Island Avenue widening.
- 1950: 13th Street channelized through the circle creating "lemon and bananas" configuration; all reservations diminished in size.
- 1956: Jurisdiction of Reservation Nos. 152 and 164 formally transferred to the District of Columbia.
- 1968: Park plantings refurbished, Reservation Nos. 154 and 163 relandscaped with tree wells, flowering trees, benches, and planters.
- 1982: Interim restoration plans for intersection implemented after 13th Street was closed through the circle.
- 1985: Reservation No. 153 fully restored as a circle.

B. Historical Context:

Pierre L'Enfant's 1791 plan of the city indicates a large triangular open space at the intersection of two diagonal avenues, three north/south streets, and two east/west streets. This space is scaled down considerably in Andrew Ellicott's plan of 1792 and clearly defined as a circle.

The land where the circle was planned fell within a tract of land known as "Jamaica" patented to John Peerce in 1687. In 1791, when the original proprietors donated the portions of their land that fell within the planned avenues, John Waring owned the part of the tract where these reservations are now located. After the federal government acquired the land for streets and avenues in 1791, Samuel Blodgett purchased the tract of land around this intersection.² Because this region was so far from the downtown area, it was known throughout the early nineteenth century as Blodgett's Wilderness Tract because the only structures in the vicinity were several scattered farmhouses. After the Civil War, this undeveloped region became home to freed slaves and "contrabands" who were prohibited from living in other regions of the city.

The development of the area in the 1870s was due in part to the post-Civil War population boom, but mostly to the infrastructural improvements introduced under the territorial government installed in 1871. Under this new government, the Board of Public Works began paving streets, laying sidewalks, and planting trees along them. Between 1872 and 1873, 13th Street was paved with concrete almost to this intersection; Rhode Island Avenue and the roadway around the circle were paved with wood. A gas line to the circle in 1872 further promoted the real estate boom in the area in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

As roadbeds were graded and paved, the open circles, squares, triangles, and trapezoids at their intersections, remained the responsibility of the federal government and were placed under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers Office of Public Buildings and Grounds (OPB&G). Orville E. Babcock,

² McNeil, 42, 50.

chief officer of the OPB&G from 1871-78, was a close friend of Alexander Shepherd, the controversial head of the Board of Public Works, and the two worked in concert on many efforts to improve the city.

The circle at the center of the intersection was improved in 1872, the same year as some of the roads leading to it. The complex but symmetrical path scheme installed in it consisted of a perimeter walk with ten curved paths leading into the park forming circular beds, the whole resembling a flower. The walks were constructed by laying 3" of gravel under a 4" deep coat of asphalt. In the center was a fountain 30' in diameter and 5' deep, with an artificial center of rock-work to support a water jet. Horse-chestnut trees were planted in a row around the circle, and other deciduous trees placed along the walks. Eight lamp-posts were also installed and the reservation was covered with good soil and sown with Kentucky blue-grass seed.³

As the infrastructure was improved, real estate speculators purchased property in the area and built speculative houses. Most of the houses still standing around the circle were built between 1875-90. Reflecting the prevailing taste of that time they were built in the high Victorian and Richardsonian style, by architects and builders that included Glenn Brown (1320 Rhode Island Ave), T.F. Schneider (12 Logan Circle), Henry R. Searle (No. 6), and carpenter and contractor James Robbins. In accordance with the style, many were built of stone and brick with elaborate metal ornamentation and featured protruding bays and turrets that created a lively streetscape of eclectic shapes and patterns.

The area soon became a fashionable neighborhood with many of its residents listed among Washington's elite. For instance, 1 and 2 Logan Circle, an imposing Second Empire duplex dominating the southwest side of the circle, was occupied at different times by the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, a streetcar company president, and the Venezuelan Legation. In 1877 the park at the centerpiece of the neighborhood was referred to as one of the largest of the circles in Washington, and "situated in one of the most attractive sections of the city."⁴ Sometime around 1879 it was named Iowa Circle and remained as such until Congress officially renamed it Logan Circle in 1930.

Soon after improving the central circle, the OPB&G recognized the smaller flanking parcels that fell neither within the roadbed nor the front yards of neighboring property owners as federal property. Two of these, Reservation No. 152 southwest of the circle between Rhode Island Avenue and P Street and Reservation No. 164, north of the circle between Vermont Avenue and 13th Street, abut City Squares Nos. N242 and 278 respectively. Two trapezoids, Reservation No. 163 south of the circle bounded by Vermont Avenue, 13th and O streets and Reservation No. 154 east of the circle and bounded by Rhode Island Avenue, Twelfth and P streets are free standing. The large trapezoids were enclosed by the OPB&G with cast-iron post-and-chain fences and planted with trees at the same time the large circle was improved. The smaller reservations, however, were used by the owners of the adjacent lots as extension of their yards. At first, the OPB&G was concerned with this illegal occupation of federal property, but the savings in maintenance costs prompted the federal government to lease these properties in the early twentieth century for a small annual fee. A fence illegally

³ Annual Report . . ., 1875, 6.

⁴ Annual Report . . ., 1877, 12.

erected around Reservation No. 164 in the 1890s remains in place today.

Iowa Circle became one of the city's most popular cycling courses after the invention of the English standard bicycle with rear and front wheels of the same size promoted a cycling craze in Washington. As the neighborhood prospered the three reservations were maintained by the OPB&G. By 1887, the wear and tear on the circle was noted in the annual report and funds were requested to repair its paths. Two years later, the park was selected as the site for a statue honoring Civil War General John A. Logan, and in 1891 it was totally redesigned to make room for the monument. The old asphalt walks were excavated and removed and the new walks were constructed upon more direct lines of travel with straight paths continuing the lines of P and 13th Streets. These straight paths divided the circle into four quadrants each inscribed with a circular path. Asphalt pavement covering 2,097 square yards was laid upon the new paths. The material excavated from the old walks was used in constructing the new walks, and the remainder was hauled to the Monument Grounds which was also undergoing improvements at the time. The borders of the new walks were sodded and shrubs were planted over the lawn surfaces. The changes made in the walks necessitated the removal of the two drinking fountains in the circle, which were re-erected in new locations.⁵

The statue was finally erected in 1901 and unveiled on April 9 at ceremony attended by President McKinley. The \$65,000 bronze equestrian statue had been paid for in part by Congress, with additional funds from the Army of the Tennessee, which Gen. Logan had led in the battle of Vicksburg.

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a full-time watchman protected visitors and performed minor maintenance in the parks during the day, and in 1904 a small frame lodge was moved from the White House Grounds to Reservation No. 154 where he could take refuge in the rain and store his equipment. In 1913 the circle was described as landscaped with boxwood topiaries and ivy beds around the perimeter. On summer nights Washingtonians gathered in the park for military band concerts sponsored by the OPB&G.

Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, however, a gradual shift of population began as the city expanded northwest, and Dupont Circle began replacing Logan Circle as the fashionable neighborhood for Washington's elite. The vicinity of the circle continued to be a reputable neighborhood for prominent blacks up to the 1930-40s.

Gradually, however, as the large residences around the circle were converted to boarding houses, the neighborhood's lost much of its economic base. During the height of the Depression, the Works Progress Administration hired unemployed laborers for park and road improvements. While many of the city's other parks were refurbished, Logan Circle was reduced in size during a road project to widen Rhode Island Avenue. With the increasing popularity of the automobile, many of the city's circles came to be seen as annoying bottlenecks. Of all the circles in the northwest quadrant Logan Circle was the only one that wasn't tunnelled under. Instead, in 1950 separate lanes were sliced through the circle creating a configuration resembling a lemon flanked by two bananas.

By the mid 1960s, the Logan Circle vicinity was reputedly rife with crime and prostitution. New landscape plans were drawn up for the parks here in an effort to improve the neighborhood. As part of First Lady Ladybird Johnson's city-beautification program, the circle and the two flanking trapezoids,

⁵ Annual Report . . ., 1891, 3911.

Reservation Nos. 154 and 163, were completely refurbished in 1968. The circle received new plantings and a new irrigation system, while the trapezoids were covered with patterned paving interrupted by asymmetrically placed tree wells and round concrete planters and benches.

One year later, following the riots that broke out in reaction to the assassination of Martin Luther King, much of the neglected and damaged neighborhood was earmarked for urban redevelopment. Plans to clear the blocks flanking the circle and erect modern high-rise buildings inflamed the city's growing group of preservationists who recognized the historic significance of the neighborhood.

Amazingly, many of the Victorian homes built almost a century earlier still remained intact. In fact, all but three of the original structures still faced onto the circle. While many historic buildings throughout the rest of the city had been replaced by modern structures, the historic quality of this neighborhood led to its 1972 nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As part of the program to redevelop the area, houses in the neighborhood were sold for discounted prices to purchasers who promised to restore them. By 1977, fourteen of the houses had been sold for between \$10,000 and \$35,000. Since then, many have been purchased and renovated. In an effort to restore Reservation No. 153 as a circular park, the 13th street lanes were closed temporarily in 1981. When this proved to be a success, the National Park Service redesigned the reservation as a circle. In the past decade, the park has been refurbished with new plantings and historic reproduction lamp posts.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. Overall dimensions: Reservation No. 153 is a circle covering about 1.8 acres. Reservation No. 154 is an approximately 0.25-acre trapezoid and Reservation No. 163 is a trapezoid covering about 0.11 acres.
- B. Materials:
 - 1. Pathways, paving: Four straight concrete walkways lead from the edge of the circle to a central circular walk. There are no perimeter walks. All four flanking reservations have perimeter walks. Reservation Nos. 154 and 163 feature large areas paved in concrete laid in a pattern.
 - 2. Vegetation:
 - a. Grass, groundcover: In Reservation No. 153, the panels delineated by the paths are sodded. Reservation Nos. 152 and 164 are sodded.
 - b. Trees, shrubs: About twenty shade trees are planted in the circle and several shrubs are planted around its perimeter. Reservation Nos. 154 and 163 are planted with shade and ornamental trees in round openings and ornamental trees and shrubs in round planters of varying sizes. A large amorphous central mound in Reservation No. 154 is planted with trees and shrubs.
 - 3. Structures:

- a. Fences: A plain iron fence lines the walkways and the central circle around the statue in Reservation No. 153. Both Reservation Nos. 152 and 164 have been fenced in by adjacent landowners. The fence in the former is metal picket while the latter is an ornamental iron fence that probably dates back to the 1890s.
- b. Benches: Continuous concrete-support wood-slat benches encircle the central walkway. Reservation Nos. 154 and 163 include round concrete seats.
- c. Statues: The 12'-tall bronze equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan faces southwest down Vermont Avenue in the direction of the White House. It stands atop a massive bronze pedestal featuring allegorical figures on the north and south faces, and bas-relief scenes from the general's life on the east and west faces. The memorial designed by sculptor Franklin Simmons is set on a base of pink granite.⁶
- d. Lighting: Historic reproduction "Saratoga" lamp standards line the interior pathways.

C. Site:

1. Character of surrounding structures: An almost continuous line of nineteenth-century row house facades face onto the circle. Three and four stories tall, they are built of a variety of materials and have bays, turrets, and stoops protruding out from their building lines. While some have been restored, others are in a state of decay.
2. Traffic patterns: Eight roads merge at the circle and are directed counter-clockwise around it. Triangular concrete directional islands with traffic signals have been installed at several of these interchanges.
3. Vistas: This circle provides reciprocal vistas along Vermont Avenue to Thomas Circle and along Rhode Island Avenue to Scott Circle. Although Dupont Circle is due east on P Street, it is too far to be clearly seen.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Maps:

Boschke, A. "Topographical Map of the District of Columbia surveyed in the years '57, '58, and '59."

District of Columbia Board of Public Works. "Exhibit Chart of Improved Streets and Avenues." 1872.

Ellicott, Andrew. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1792.

⁶ Goode, 378.

L'Enfant, Pierre Charles. "Plan of the City of Washington." 1791.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Plan of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, showing the Public Reservations." Prepared by Orville E. Babcock. 1871.

Office of Public Buildings and Grounds. "Map of the City of Washington showing the Public Reservations Under Control of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds." 1884, 1887, and 1894.

B. Early Views:

1903: Photograph of Gen. Logan statue (Annual Report . . . , 1903).

1927-29: Survey photographs of each reservation (Nos. 153, 154, and 163, NPS Reservation Files; Nos. 152 and 164, HSW Reservations Collection).

C. Park plans: See Supplemental Information below for a list of attached plans. Additional plans, including the following, are at the Office of Land Use, National Capital Region.

1968: Planting for Reservation Nos. 153, 163 and 164, 10 sheets.

1981: Logan Circle Restoration.

1985: Logan Circle Restoration.

D. Bibliography:

Annual Reports of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1867-1933.

Goode, James M. Capital Losses. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1979.

Goode, James M. The Outdoor Sculpture of Washington, D.C. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974.

"Government Reservations within the City Boundaries." City Lots. Real Estate Atlas (NARA RG42 230).

Harrison, S. R. "Modern Street Intersection Design, Washington, D.C." Washington, D.C: American Road Builders' Association, Municipal Bulletin No. 131, 1948.

"Logan Circle Historic District." National Register Nomination, June, 30, 1972.

"The Logan Circle Historic Preservation Area." Report Prepared for the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency by Turner Assoc. P.C. and Nicholas Satterlee and Assoc. August, 1973.

"Logan Circle Restoration," Report prepared by Earth Design Associates for the National Capital Region, National Park Service, August 1985.

McNeil, Priscilla W. "Rock Creek Hundred: Land Conveyed for the Federal City." Washington History 3 (Spring/Summer, 1991): 34-51.

Record Group 42, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA RG42).

Reservation files. Office of Land Use. National Capital Region Headquarters. National Park Service.

Reservations Collection, Historical Society of Washington.

Prepared by: Elizabeth Barthold
Project Historian
National Park Service
1993

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The Plan of Washington, D.C., project was carried out from 1990-93 by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Division, Robert J. Kapsch, chief. The project sponsors were the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation Inc. of Washington, D.C.; the Historic Preservation Division, District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, which provided Historic Preservation Fund monies; the National Capital Region and its White House Liaison office, NPS; and the National Park Foundation Inc.

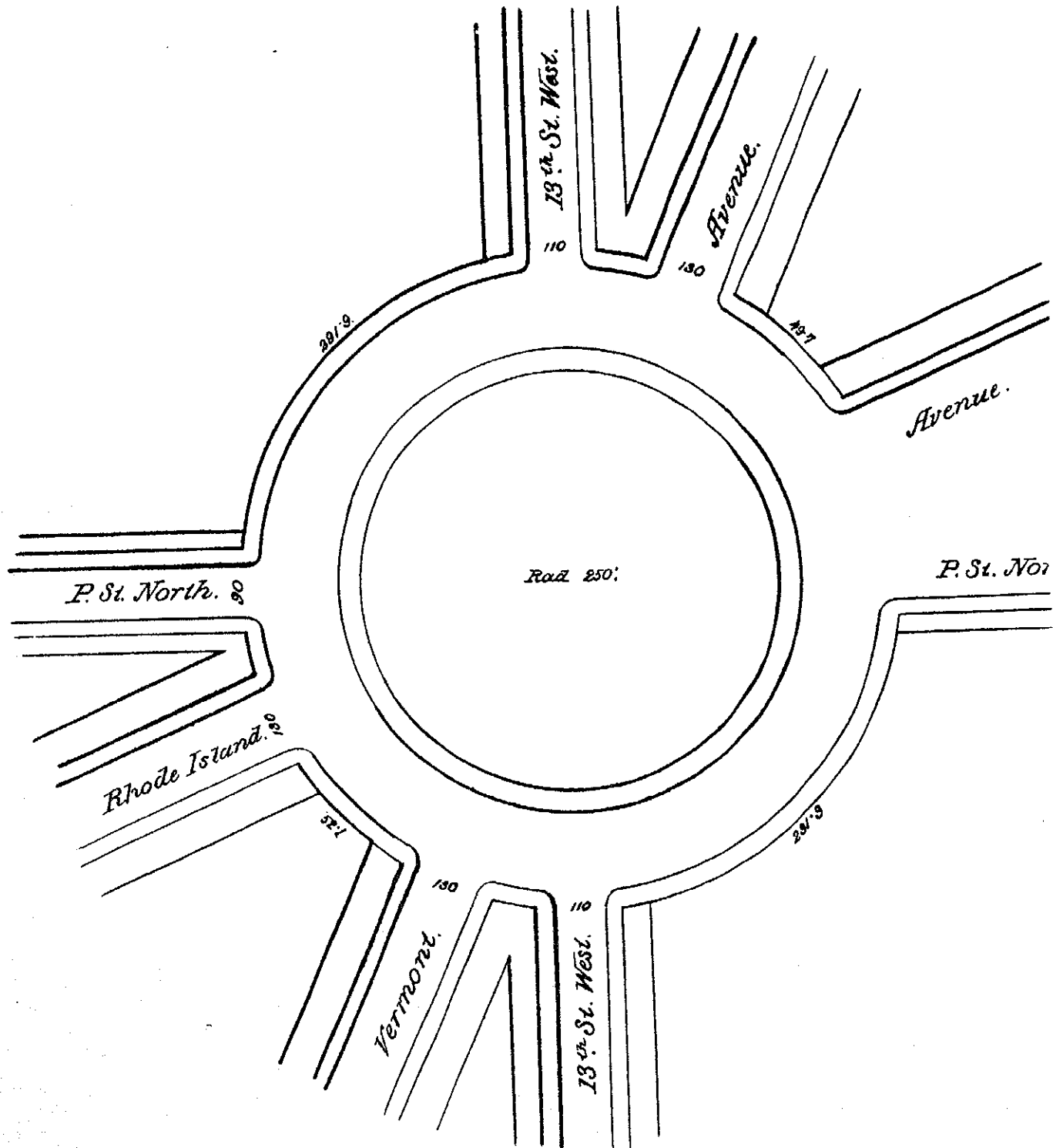
HABS historian Sara Amy Leach was the project leader and Elizabeth J. Barthold was project historian. Architectural delineators were: Robert Arzola, HABS; Julianne Jorgensen, University of Maryland; Robert Juskevich, Catholic University of America; Sandra M. E. Leiva, US/ICOMOS-Argentina; and Tomasz Zweich, US/ICOMOS-Poland, Board of Historical Gardens and Palace Conservation. Katherine Grandine served as a data collector. The photographs are by John McWilliams, Atlanta, except for the aerial views, which are by Jack E. Boucher, HABS, courtesy of the U.S. Park Police - Aviation Division.

PART V. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

- Page 9 1876: Park plan showing dimensions of open space (City Lots, NARA RG42 230).
- Page 10 1903: Photograph of Gen. Logan statue (Annual Report . . ., 1903).
- Pages 11, 12 1905: Park plan and list of trees (Annual Report . . ., 1905).
- Pages 13-15 1968: Planting plans for Reservation Nos. 153, 154, and 163.
- Page 16 1981: Logan Circle Restoration.

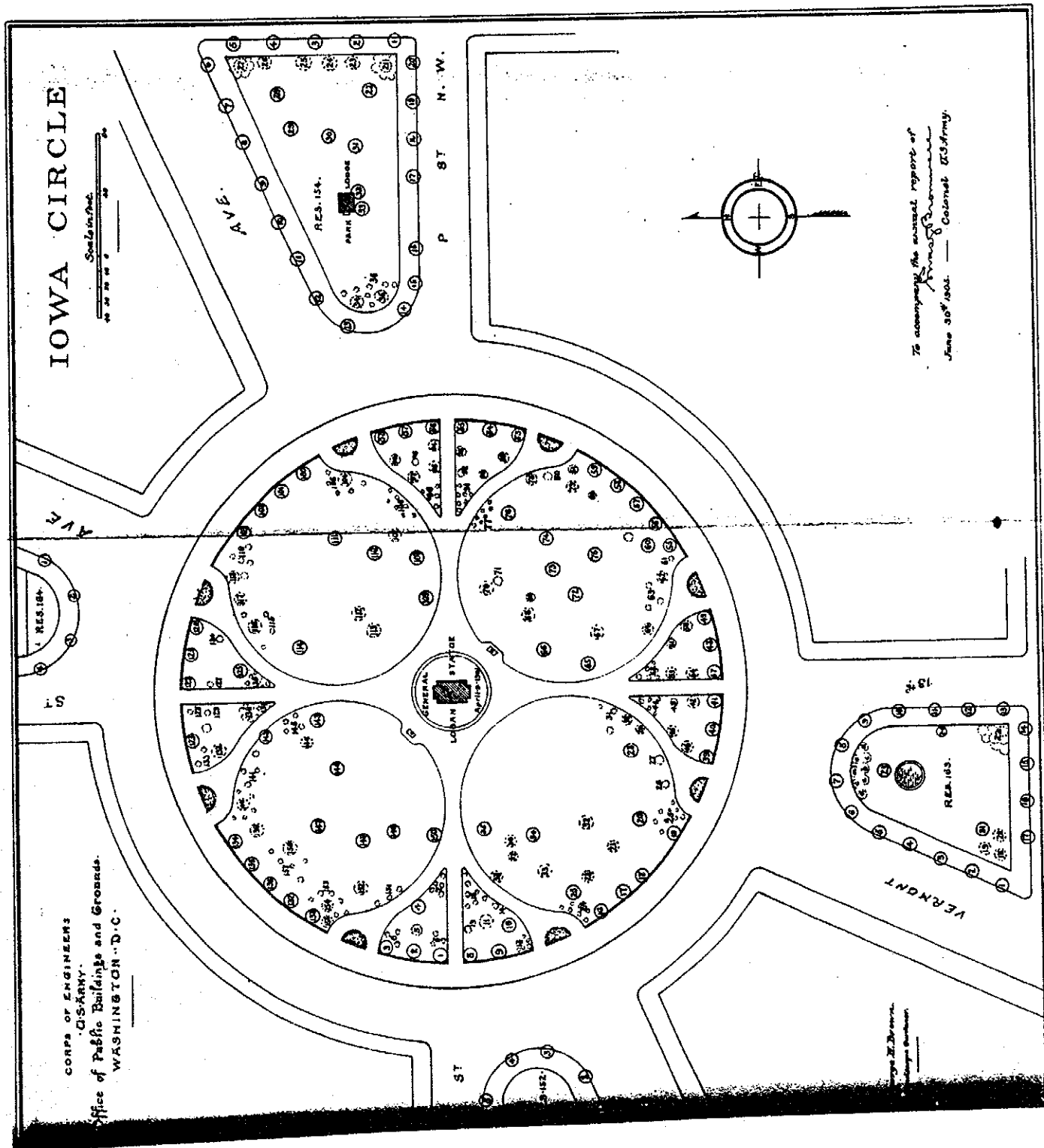
7.

Logan Circle
HABS No. DC-339 (Page 9)





GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, IOWA CIRCLE, THIRTEENTH AND P STREETS NW.



IOWA CIRCLE.

Logan Circle

HABS No. DC-339 (Page 12)

1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 13, 17, 18, 19, 34, 39, 40, 41, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 75, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 100, 101, 102, 103, 114, 120, 121, 122, 123, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 147.	Horse-chestnut.....	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
4, 66, 109.	Japan pagoda tree.....	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Do.
5, 116.	Garland flower.....	<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
6.	<i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i>		Do.
7, 15, 154.	Purple barberry.....	<i>Berberis atropurpurea</i>	Do.
10.	Deciduous cypress.....	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Native deciduous tree.
11, 22, 32, 78, 112, 113, 139, 157.	Purple lilac.....	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
12, 36, 37, 42, 54, 68, 76, 89, 93, 94, 118, 152, 155.	Golden bell.....	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Do.
14, 24.	Lovely weigela.....	<i>Weigela amabilis</i>	Do.
20, 21.	English field maple.....	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
23, 60.	Maldenhair tree.....	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Do.
25.	Large-flowering Hydrangea.....	<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
26, 27, 29, 30, 46, 50, 62, 63, 99, 104, 132, 140.	Japan privet.....	<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	Do.
28.	Ginseng shrub.....	<i>Aralia quinquefolia</i>	Native deciduous shrub.
31, 64.	Red-twigged dogwood.....	<i>Cornus alba</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
33.	Berry-bearing alder.....	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Do.
35, 65, 106, 143.	American linden.....	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Native deciduous tree.
67, 69, 71, 144.	Japan quince.....	<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
92, 91, 96, 141, 153.	Thunberg's barberry.....	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Do.
73, 146, 149.	Norway maple.....	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
148.	Red oak.....	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Native deciduous tree.
90, 92, 117, 128, 133.	Rose-flowering weigela.....	<i>Weigela rosea</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Purple hazel.....	<i>Corylus purpurea</i>	Do.
	Cranberry bush.....	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Do.
	Chaste tree.....	<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>	Do.
156.	American arbor vitae.....	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Native evergreen tree.
97, 98.	Hybrid golden bell shrub.....	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
5, 107.	Reeves spirea.....	<i>Spiraea reevesii</i>	Do.
6.	Variegated Weigela.....	<i>Weigela variegata</i>	Do.
10.	Sycamore maple.....	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
11.	Nettle tree.....	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Native deciduous tree.
5.	Althea.....	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
19.	Tartarian honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera tartarica</i>	Do.
5, 146, 149.	Norway spruce fir.....	<i>Picea excelsa</i>	Foreign evergreen tree.
5, 131.	Waterer's Spirea.....	<i>Spiraea anthony waterer</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
19.	Arrow wood.....	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Do.
20.	Judas tree.....	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Native deciduous tree.
2.	Yellow wood.....	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Do.
20.	Box elder.....	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Do.

[Reservation 133, adjoining Iowa Circle.]

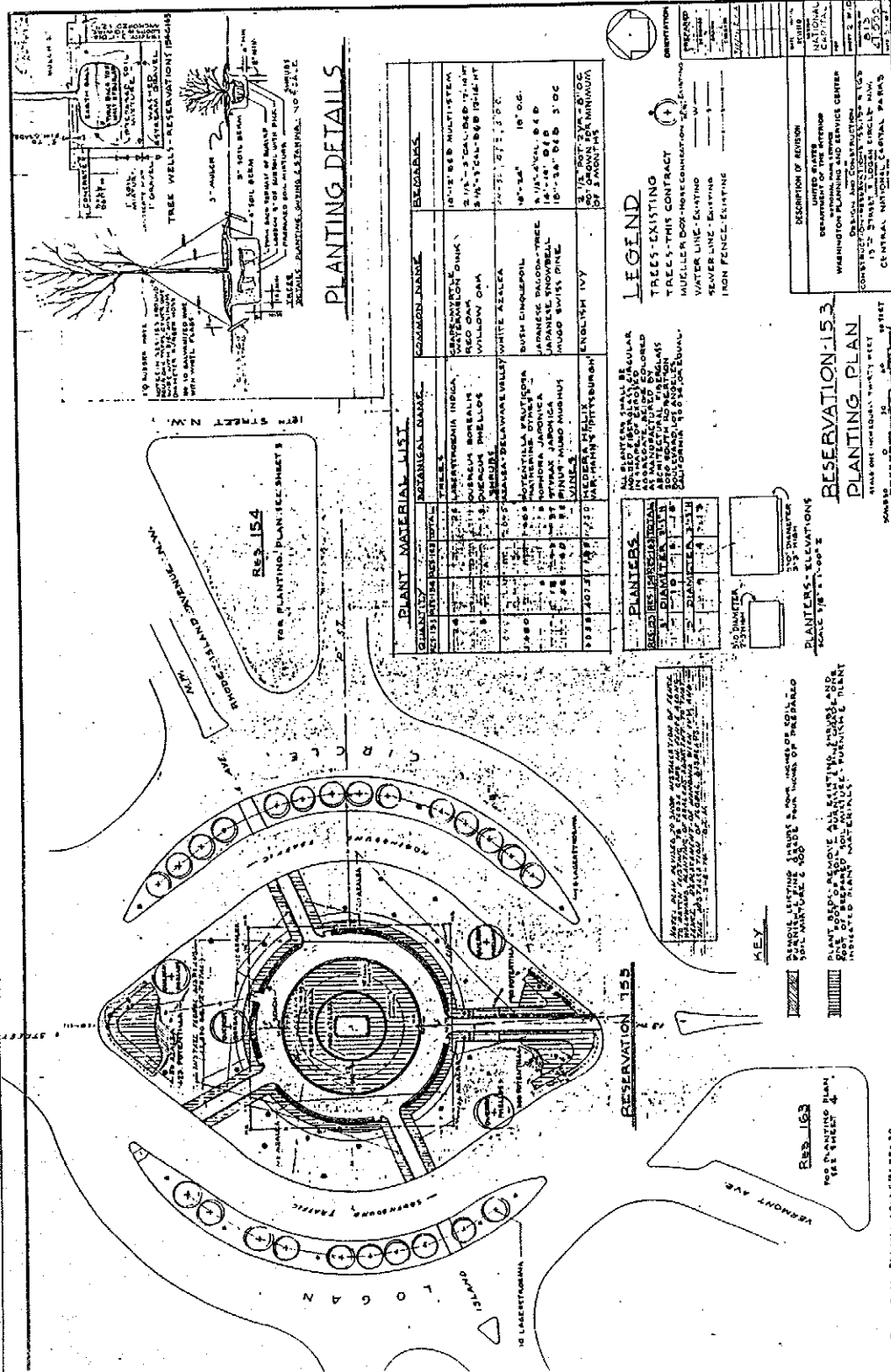
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17.	Silver maple.....	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Native deciduous tree.
10, 11, 12, 13.	Tulip tree.....	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Do.
	Norway maple.....	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
	Buist's variegated althea.....	<i>Althea buistii</i>	Native deciduous shrub.
20.	Weeping golden bell.....	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Japan Judas shrub.....	<i>Cercis japonica</i>	Do.
	Mixed group of shrubs: Golden bell (<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>), and rough-leaved Deutzia (<i>Deutzia scabra</i>).....		Do.
	Pagoda tree.....	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
	Red-flowering dogwood.....	<i>Cornus florida rubra</i>	Native deciduous shrub.
	Mixed group of shrubs: Garland flower (<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>); golden bell (<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>); purple lilac (<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>); Japan quince (<i>Cydonia japonica</i>); mock orange (<i>Philadelphus coronaria</i>).....		Foreign deciduous shrub.

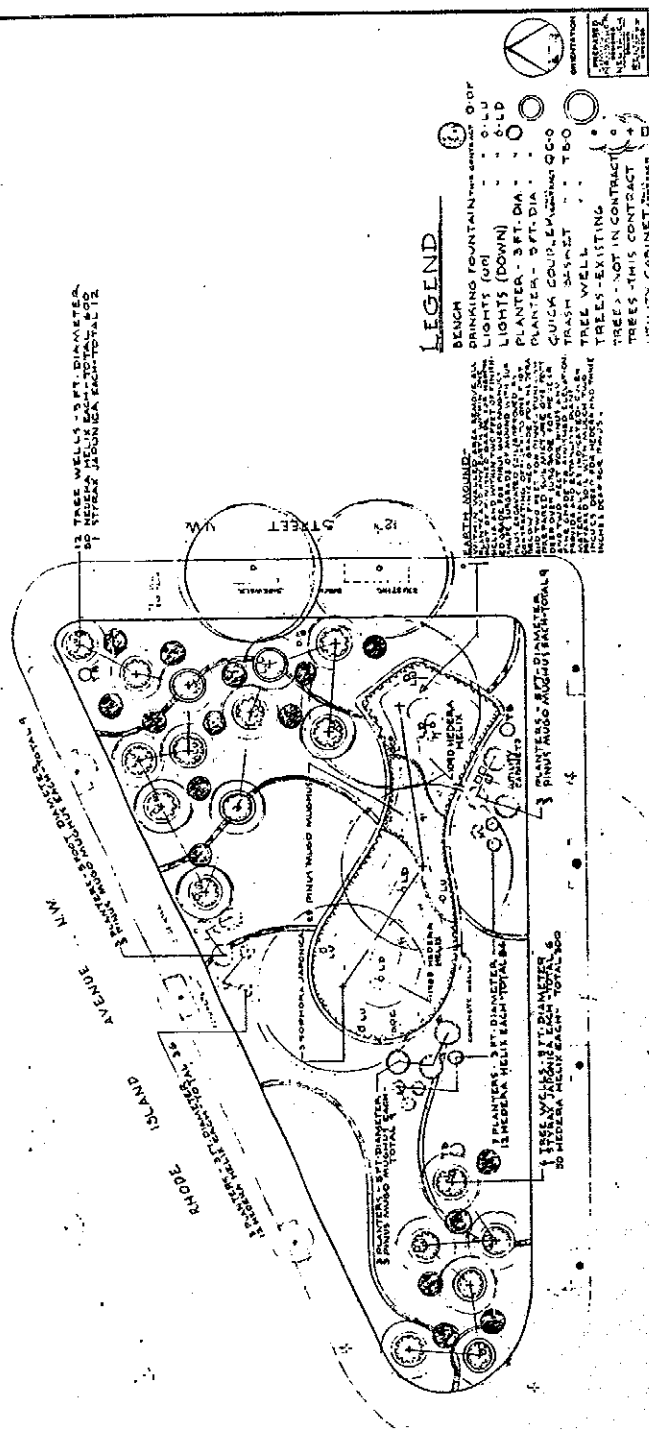
[Reservation 154, adjoining Iowa Circle.]

2, 3, 4, 5.	Silver maple.....	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Native deciduous tree.
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	American elm.....	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Do.
14.	Tulip tree.....	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Do.
16, 17.	Red ash.....	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Do.
19, 20.	Ash-leaved maple.....	<i>Negundo aceroides</i>	Do.
27.	Boxwood.....	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Foreign evergreen shrub.
28.	Camperdown elm.....	<i>Ulmus scabra pendula</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
26.	Mock orange.....	<i>Philadelphus coronaria</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
25.	Virginian fringe tree.....	<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	Native deciduous tree.
	Soulanges hybrid magnolia.....	<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Foreign deciduous tree.
31.	Hemlock fir.....	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Native evergreen tree.
33.	Nordmann's silver fir.....	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Foreign evergreen tree.
35.	Golden bell.....	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Foreign deciduous shrub.
	Group of Reeves spirea.....	<i>Spiraea reevesii</i>	Do.

[Reservation 164, adjoining Iowa Circle.]

	Silver maple.....	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Native deciduous tree.
	Tulip tree.....	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Do.





RESERVATION 154

PLANTING PLAN

FOR PLANT MATERIAL LIST SEE SHEET 2

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
JUL 1 1964

[illegible]

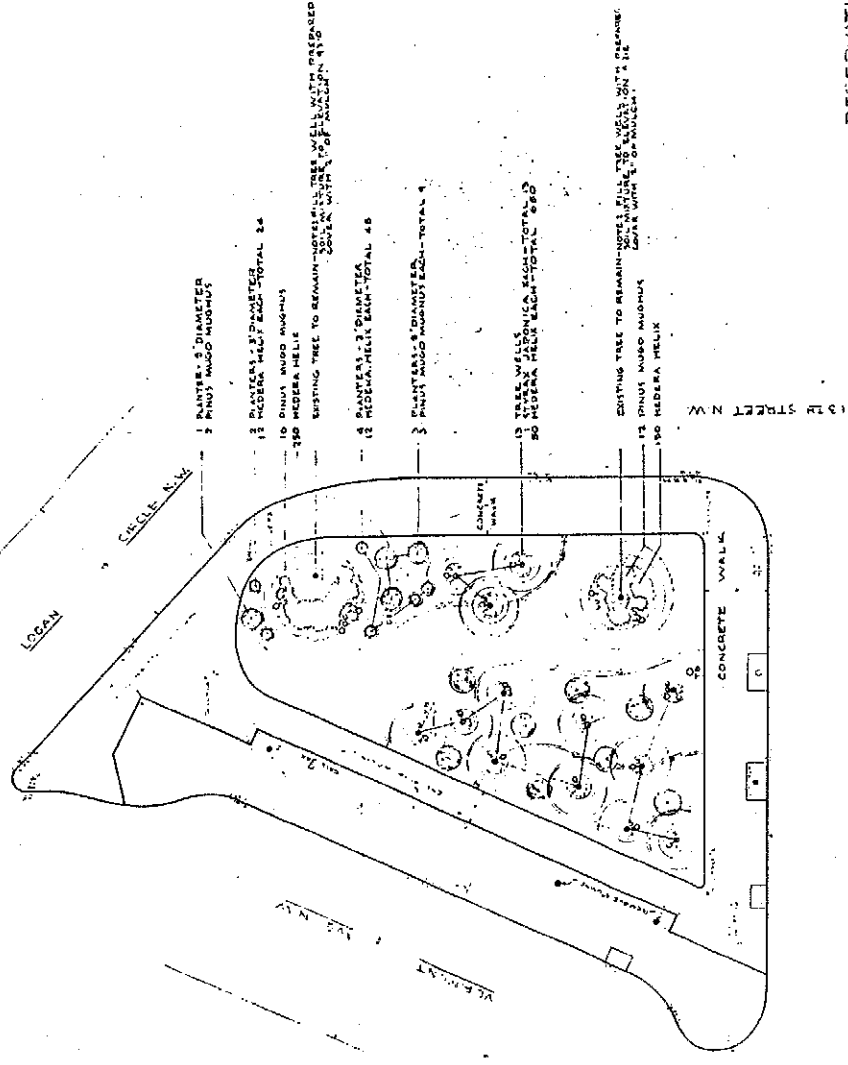
216. 90. 15 = 38. 40

- LEGEND**
- BENCH
 - DRINKING FOUNTAIN
 - LIGHTS (UP)
 - PLANTER - 3 FT. DIA.
 - PLANTER - 5 FT. DIA.
 - QUICK COUPLER
 - TBUSH BASKET
 - TREE WELL
 - TREES - EXISTING
 - TREES - NOT IN CONTRACT
 - TREES - THIS CONTRACT
 - UTILITY CABINET

DESCRIPTION OF REGION	DATE
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50
WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER	10/1/50

RESERVATION 163
PLANTING PLAN

FOR PLANT MATERIAL LIST SEE SHEET 3
DATE ONE "N" TO TOTAL 114 FEET



13th STREET NW

WASHINGTON SERVICE CENTER - SECTION 10/1/50

N.C. 25-32-4

